

Looking to
WarrenExpectation That His Division
Will Be First to Reach
Ladysmith.Buller's Move to Flank the
Boers Must Be Made
With Deliberation.French Working Cleverly to Hem
in Rebels of Northern
Cape Colony.New York, Jan. 14.—Reviewing the
situation under Sunday morning's date,
the London correspondent of the Tribune
says:

"The war office was prolific in
casualty lists yesterday, from Mafeking,
Stormberg, Colenso and other camps,
but was silent hour after hour respecting
Gen. Buller's turning movement. The
comments upon that movement made
twenty-four hours earlier still held good
at a late hour to-night. There were no
new facts, and the theories of experts
were of no value, because there was an
utter lack of information upon which to
base them.

"It was evident that Gen. Buller's
advance to Potgieter's Drift, if not a
feint for disorganizing a real attack on
Colenso, seventeen miles below on the
Tugela road, was the first manoeuvre
in a series directed against the enemy's
flank and rear, and that time must be
allowed for working out the entire plan
of operations. The passage of the
Tugela by a strong column when a flat-
bottomed scow or a rough floating bridge
worked by a single cable was the only
means of transit, would require time,
even if the enemy did not molest the
invaders, and possibly it could only be
undertaken under cover of darkness.

"Military writers have succeeded
in locating the Drift with a fair degree
of certainty, but the district is off the
main road and little is known about it.
It is a grazing region occupied mainly
by Dutch farmers. Springfield is an
insignificant village with a few houses and
two Kaffir stores. The journey by post
cart from Springfield to Ladysmith via
Potgieter's Drift occupies seven and one
half hours. These are the only obtainable
facts relating to the Drift.

"The danger of a counter attack is
not overlooked. Especially in the
reports that eight Boer camps were
discovered by the British scouts earlier
in the week on the south bank of the
Tugela. It is assumed with confidence,
however, that Gen. Warren's division is
containing a mobile train and carries
its own supplies, and cutting its com-
munication with the rear will not be a
serious accident. The most sanguine
experts expect him to push on to Ladys-
smith after crossing the Tugela, then
break through or turning the Boer
line, and when reinforced by Gen.
White to move south toward Colenso.

"Theories like these are trifles light
as air. What Englishmen want is posi-
tive information about what Gen. Buller
has done, and to optimistic hope he
may do. With all its uncertainties,
however, this turning movement offers
a better chance for the speedy deliv-
erance of Ladysmith and a crushing de-
feat of the Dutch forces than a direct
front attack upon Colenso.

"The news from other sections of the
field of operations is also meagre. Re-
ports from Rensburg tell of the advance
of a strong force under French's com-
mand, under cover of artillery fire, and
its encampment on the eastern flank of
the enemy. This manoeuvre probably
threatens the Dutch line of retreat
toward the Orange river. The enemy
has clearly been disturbed by it, for an
unsuccessful attempt has been made to
subvert the British positions, but this
lacking at a late hour, but this seems
to be the promise of a successful close
of Gen. French's ingenious manoeuvres
around Colenso, in which his chief ob-
ject has been not to capture the town,
but cutting the enemy's communications
with the bridges over the Orange river."

CRITICS OF THE WAR.

Suggestion That Government Might
Silence Them By Permitting
More News.New York, Jan. 14.—The London cor-
respondent of the Tribune cables:

"There is a momentary lull in the
storm of criticism, while the nation is
awaiting with feverish anxiety the full
results of Gen. Buller's turning move-
ment on the Tugela, but when the sus-
pense is over it will break with un-
diminished force upon the heads of Her
Majesty's ministers.

"Mr. Balfour, the most amiable and
popular member of the cabinet, has been
lampooned, abused and caricatured for
a week because he accepted the mishaps
and disappointments of war with dreamy
fatalism. The unionist press has con-
demned the gentle and most lovable
leader of the House of Commons, known
as a feeble apologist, conspicuous
for his inaptitude in defending a
cabinet of old men and mediocrities.
Ordinarily it is the opposition press that
subject the government of the day to
destructive criticism, but in the hurly-
burly of a yet unsuccessful war it is the
candid friend whose stiletto is aimed
at it.

"If the government will not only turn
on parliamentary eloquence, but also
relax their military censorship, the
newspapers will make less trouble. No
great war has ever been so inadequately
described by correspondents in the field
from day to day."

The Canadians
Do Good Service
In Free State.LONDON, Jan. 14.—Lloyds' Weekly Newspaper
prints the following despatch dated Belmont, Cape
Colony, Jan. 10:

"Col. Pilcher, with 400 Canadians and 200 Queens-
landers and a battery of Royal Horse Artillery, made a
reconnaissance yesterday and advanced ten miles into
the Free State.

"They sighted the patrol of the enemy at Karriel-
laagte. The Boers fled, abandoning their rifles and
ammunition."

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The war office issued at midnight
a despatch from Field Marshal Roberts, dated Cape-
town, Sunday, Jan. 14, 8.30 p. m., saying: "There is no
change in situation."

Soldiers Tell
Battle ScenesSurgeons and Stretcher Bear-
ers Made Targets by
Concealed Boers.Spies Everywhere Report British
Movements and Infantry
Too Slow.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Letters from the
soldiers fighting against the Boers are
published in large numbers and in
many cases are just as interesting as the
accounts by the trained war correspond-
ents.

A medical officer under Lord Methuen
describing the battle at Modder River
writes: "A lot of the North Lancashire
men were horribly wounded. I turned
over a sergeant, black in the face, dead.
One man was brought to who had been
struck by a shell fragment in the face,
a sickening sight, with blood everywhere.

"Very few of our men being wounded.
I went out near sunset to aid the High-
landers. They had been lying all day
under that frightful sun and their
wounds were still there. No stretcher
bearer could advance, as they were all
shot at. They shouted to me to crawl on
the ground, as though most of the firing
was over, there were still three or four
Boers with express rifles and explosive
bullets, who were under cover and who
kept picking off our men.

"Some men utterly collapsed and all I
could do was to put a pad to their
wounds and my whiskey flask to their
lips. I then crawled back to my horse
and made my way to some ambulances
a few miles distant to get them aid. I was
under fire all the time, bullets dancing
around me. I felt a kind of solemn dis-
regard, as I had been exposed to greater
dangers before."

In a letter to his father from Modder
River on November 23 an officer in the
Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment,
says: "Against an enemy like the Boers,
infantry was useless. The Boers have
spies everywhere and as they are well
mounted they can move away hours be-
fore our infantry can get within striking
distance. On the other hand they will
never attack, and when we advance to-
ward Pretoria commandos will be left
all over the country looting and burn-
ing farms. The only people who have a
chance with the Boers are the local volun-
teers. If the government would only
raise about 2,000 Volunteers and send out
a lot of Mounted Infantry, who could
work with the local volunteers, these iso-
lated Boer forces would soon be wiped
out. At present we are helpless as they
make rings around us."

CABLES IN WAR TIME.

Admission That British Have Dealt
Generously With Convenience
of Foreigners.

New York, Jan. 14.—While the report
that Russia and France have addressed
representations to England respecting
interference with private and official de-
spatches over the Eastern cables is en-
tirely without foundation, it would have
been strange had they done so, because
nothing is clearer than that the inter-
national telegraph conventions do not
apply in the time of war.

As a matter of fact, the British
government asserts that its undoubted
rights have been exercised with extreme
moderation and the tenderest regard for
foreigners. If any governments should
attempt to make a difficulty, it would be
the easiest thing in the world for the
British admiralty to give the hint, and
within a few days the cable would be
accidentally cut in the neighborhood of
Delagoa Bay.

Before he left London, Gen. Buller
suggested this very course, on "the
ground that it was evident that, in spite
of the care exercised by military cen-
sors, the enemy was getting valuable
information. But the government pre-
ferred to go on the principle of giving
the smallest provocation possible.

TRAITORS ARRAIGNED.

Member of Cape Assembly Caught Ser-
ving With Boers—The Rebels
From Sunnyside.

Cape town, Jan. 12.—It is reported that
Mr. Hoffman, a member of the Cape as-
sembly, who joined the Boers as a sur-
geon, is a prisoner at De Aar and prob-
ably will be court-martialled.

The proceedings for treason against the
Dutch colonials who were taken in arms
at Sunnyside are being pressed. Wit-
nesses have been interrogated to-day.
The preliminary examination before the
magistrate will be held later and the trial
will be conducted by the Supreme court.

Portugal
Is Warned.Vigorous Protests Result in
Promise of Change at
Delagoa Bay.Offending Officials Will Be Re-
moved—Agitators Stirring
at Lisbon.Italian Government at Special
Pains to Show Friendship
for British.New York, Jan. 14.—The London cor-
respondent of the Sun says: "The Por-
tuguese minister called by appointment
at the foreign office last Saturday, and
since then Portugal has declared her
intention of being more careful in the
observation of her duties as a neutral
power at Delagoa Bay. Almost the en-
tire personnel of the administration at
Lorenzo Marques will probably be
changed shortly.

"There is considerable irritation here
over Holland's attitude, which may re-
sult in the foreign office making another
appointment. The young Queen is
intensely pro-Boer, and has bought
for shipment a battery of big quick-
firing guns, the Kaiser and the King of
Italy, begging them to take the diplo-
matic initiative to stop this cruel war.
She has also shown marks of favor to
Dr. Leyds, the Transvaal representa-
tive, who with his agents has bought
and shipped munitions of war and en-
listed officers without hindrance since
the war commenced.

"In Europe England's only real friend
is Italy, and she is proving a friend in
need. From the first the Italian govern-
ment has put every facility at the dis-
posal of the British officers engaged in
buying mules and other things, while
strictly enforcing the neutrality prin-
ciple against the Boer agents. More-
over, according to a correspondent,
when it was made known that the
Cresus company had refused to sell
guns to England on any terms, word
was wired to London from Rome that
the famous Italian gun-makers, the
Aleris company, fortunately and ready
for shipment a battery of big quick-
firing guns, in ever respect the equal to
any weapon. A bargain was struck for
them, and there is good reason to be-
lieve that the Italian guns are being
shipped from Genoa to-day.

"The St. George's Society, the Transvaal
envoy to Europe, then suspected the
Italian good faith, and sent a written
protest to Rome. No notice was taken
of it beyond a formal acknowledgment
of its arrival."

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The republican press
is working up an agitation against the
monarchy on the basis of England's in-
terference with vessels outside Delagoa
Bay. They declare that England's ac-
tion is a violation of Portugal's neutral-
ity and is due to the weakness of the ex-
isting regime.

BRITISHERS IN THE STATES.

National Societies in Friendly Rivalry
to Swell Total of Mansion House
Relief Fund.

New York, Jan. 14.—British societies
in the United States are determined to
demonstrate their loyalty to the Mother
Country as far as possible by raising as
large a fund as they can to supplement
that being raised at the Mansion House
London, for widows and orphans of sol-
diers lost in the Transvaal war. The
St. George's Society, the oldest
organization of persons of English birth
and descent in this country, issued
through its president, Mr. Geo. Ward, a
circular letter to the various lodges and
societies embraced in its affiliation, in-
cluding the St. Andrew's and St. David's
societies, and the Sons of St. George, a
fraternal and benevolent association
whose lodges are scattered throughout
the United States. In response to this
letter a sum of \$51,000 has already been
raised in Chicago and forwarded to the
Mansion House.

The St. George's lodge of New Jersey
have collected thus far about \$20,000,
and this amount will be equalled if not
exceeded by that of New York. The
St. David's Society has informed the St.
George's Society of its willingness to co-
operate, and Mr. Evans, its secretary,
said that patriotism among the Welsh
is just about at white heat. The St. An-
drew's Society has taken no action for
four that a call issued to members, some
of whom are poor, might be construed as
mandatory. Scotchmen will do all they
can individually, but indicate a desire
to have a distinctive fund started for
subscriptions.

It is estimated that the responses
which will be received through the vari-
ous channels, particularly through the
lodges of the Sons of St. George, will
amount to a grand total of at least
\$250,000. Mr. Hayward, secretary of
the Nelson lodge, said yesterday that he ex-
pected to see a great deal of rivalry
among the lodges to reach the highest
figures.

Strathcona's
Princely Offering
Is Accepted.LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Associated Press learns
that Lord Lansdowne, secretary of state for war, ac-
cepted on Saturday the offer of Lord Strathcona, Cana-
dian High Commissioner in London, to provide, distinct
from the Canadian contingent, a force of at least 600
men from Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and
British Columbia, and to arm, equip and convey them
to South Africa at his own expense.All will be expert marksmen, rough-riders and
scouts.It is estimated that the offer will involve an expen-
diture of £200,000.The war office regards Strathcona's offer as an
extraordinary proof of colonial patriotism.A Shelling
Of KimberleyGarrison Made Light of Boers'
Most Serious Attempt
At Reduction.The Missiles Did Little Damage
and Cricket Was Not
Suspended.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The special cor-
respondent of the Cape Argus thus de-
scribes a bombardment of Kimberley:
"What will probably be handed down
in the annals of history to Boer poster-
ity as the bombardment of Kimberley,
probably occurred on Tuesday, Novem-
ber 5, and it ever the farcical elements
were introduced to such serious business
as war, the puerile attempts to raze
Kimberley can surely lay claim to it.

"The Boers had two guns mounted,
one at Scholtz, trained on the Premier
mine at Wessington, at a range something
like 3,000 yards, and the other at Spit-
fontein, quite 7,000 yards distant. A
couple of shots were fired between 5 and
6 o'clock in the morning, but then the
Boers desisted until about 10, when one
gun at Scholtz, apparently a nine-
pounder firing a French shell, opened fire
on Wessington. The fire, however,
proved quite harmless, nearly all the
shots falling in the debris heaps, and
our guns at Wessington replying and
quickly getting the range, induced the
enemy to cease firing, and they cleared
off about noon.

"So little was thought of the Boer
fire that the alarm was not even sounded
and business was carried on just the
same. So little alarm did it cause that
the men in the redoubts were actually
playing cricket and quots when it was
going on."

ONE SERGEANT'S LUCK.

A Mark for Boer Sharpshooters He
Was Hit Three Times Without
Serious Result.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The following is
from a letter from a reservist sergeant
in the Coldstream Guards, who is with
Methuen's column. He was at the
battle of Modder River and says:

"During the afternoon some one
seemed to have spotted me from the
bosch. First a shot struck the side
of my boot and struck my rifle just in
front of my face, filling my eyes with
dirt and splinters. I rose up a little
when another bullet struck the middle
finger of my left hand. I had got on
my knees when a bullet struck me fair
in the chest on the buckle of my havers-
ack, breaking it through the centre and
causing a slight puncture of the skin
and bruising my chest. I have been
congratulated as being the luckiest bug-
in in my battalion."

BOERS FIND NEW PORT.

Expedition in Zululand to Receive Sup-
plies Landed Near St. Lucia.

Durban, Natal, Wednesday, Jan. 10.—
There is a Boer commando in Sebas-
town, Zululand, within a day's march
of the sea, with wagons. It is believed
to be waiting for supplies and ammu-
nition secretly landed near St. Lucia Bay.
The Boers have looted all stores and
mines in Swaziland. The ruined natives
are completing the work of destruction.

THE FORCE IN AFRICA.

One Hundred and Sixty Thousand Will
Be the Total in a Few Weeks.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Daily Chronicle
publishes to-day a detailed statement
showing that 104,375 men, with 289 guns,
are now in South Africa, and that, with
the troops now at sea or preparing to
sail, there will be an average strength of
160,000 men, 32,000 horses and 416
guns in the course of a few weeks. This
will be done without stripping India,
England and Ireland of their battalions,
stiffened by militia.

Big Battle
ImminentBoers at Ladysmith Resting on
Eve of Expected British
Advance.Kimberley the Scene of Cannon-
ading—Methuen's Column
Prepares to Move.British Scouts Penetrate Well
Into Free State Without
Any Check.

Pretoria, via Lorenzo Marques, Jan.
12.—Everything points to a great battle
within the next two days. Ladysmith
for the last two nights has been firing
rockets. The object is not known here.

Ladysmith, Friday, Jan. 12.—(By heli-
ograph)—The besiegers have been quiet
for two days, but can be seen in active
movement on the distant hills. We
have perceived two small bodies gallop-
ing with the two machine guns. The
Boers' heavy piece on Baluwan Hill has
not been fired for two days. More
Boer dead have been found at the base
of Caesar's Camp. All is well here.

New York, Jan. 14.—Advices from
Ladysmith and Pretoria, dated Friday,
report no change in the situation except
that 5,000 Boers were making ready to
meet Buller's flanking movement.

KIMBERLEY RELIEF FORCES.

Modder River, Jan. 10.—Heavy can-
nonading was heard in the direction of
Kimberley between 5 and 7 o'clock this
morning.

Two British prisoners who arrived yester-
day report that they endured severe
hardships after escaping from the Bloem-
fontein gaoi. Their clothes were in rags
when they arrived here.

Modder River, Thursday, Jan. 11.—
Gen. Babbington, with two regiments of
Lancasters, the Victorian Mounted
Rifles and a battery of Horse Artillery
left here on the evening of January 7
(Sunday) and crossed the Free State
border Tuesday morning. Simultane-
ously other movements were made.

A column under Col. Pilcher went
from Belmont to the south of Gen.
Babbington's route, while a portion of
the garrisons of Klokfontein and Honey-
nest Kloof, under Major Byrne, ad-
vanced toward Jacobabad.

Gen. Babbington penetrated twelve
miles and his scouts twenty. They saw
no signs of armed Boers. The farm-
houses were empty, the occupants hav-
ing had news of the advance and gone
further into the interior.

The British bycycled at Ramden.
They burned three farmhouses, the prop-
erty of Lubbe, one of the Boer leaders.

Yesterday they swept around south-
ward, returning here to-day. Nothing
was accomplished except a reconnais-
sance. Col. Pilcher came into touch
with Gen. Babbington, and they re-
turned to Belmont.

Major Byrne reconnoitered the hills
about four miles from Jacobsdal, and
saw 700 Boers.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The war office has
issued the following from Lord Roberts,
dated Cape town, January 13, 3.30 p. m.:

"Methuen's cavalry reconnaissance re-
turned on January 11. Went twenty-
five miles into Free State country; clear
of enemy except patrols.

"All quiet at Modder River."

KRUGER'S PERSISTENCE.

Another Address to the Hapless
Burgers Assuring Them of the
Success of Their Cause.

Pretoria, Jan. 11.—(Via Lorenzo
Marques)—President Kruger, in the
course of a stirring address just issued
to the burghers, affirms that Providence
is on their side, that their cause is just,
and that they must succeed.

CLAIM COLEBERG TOO.

Boers Officially Report Situation Favor-
able Though Admitting Growing
Strength of British.

Pretoria, Jan. 11.—Reports from Cole-
berg represent the position there as
favorable to the republicans, but that
the British are concentrating for opera-
tions on a large scale.

BOER LOSS AT LADYSMITH.

Breaking the News Gently by Means of
a Series of Reports on Casualties.

Pretoria, Jan. 11.—The official list
of the Boer casualties at what is called the
"Piet-Rand fight" on Saturday, Janu-
ary 6 (the attack upon Ladysmith),
shows 64 killed and 77 wounded. These
figures are described as the "first re-
turns."

PRISONERS THREATENED.

What the Boers Will Do if Foodstuffs
Are Stopped at Delagoa Bay.

Pretoria, Jan. 11.—The embargo at
Delagoa Bay on Transvaal imports is
the question of the hour with the bur-
ghers. If this be not removed, it is as-
serted that steps will be taken prej-
udicial to prisoners and rations.

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THE WAR.
Col. Pilcher and his Canadians and Queenslanders seem to have an aptitude for reconnaissance work. They made a quick and brilliant movement westward as far as Douglas and captured a number of rebels, and now we find them making a dash eastward into the Orange Free State. They have yet to have a taste of very serious fighting, but the preliminary work they are now doing is the best kind of preparation for it. When our boys are called upon to meet the enemy face to face there need be no fear that they will not give a good account of themselves.

The feeling on the London stock market was buoyant, which indicates a general opinion that we are over the worst in South Africa. There is no doubt that the Imperial government did not fully appreciate the magnitude of the undertaking in hand, but the public shared the error with them. On almost every hand we have complaints made that a strong enough force was not sent out, but it is only a couple of months since everybody was disposed to regard the size of the force sent to South Africa as needlessly great, the European press intimating that it must be intended for a demonstration in the Orient.

Our despatches report a very hopeful feeling in Great Britain, which seems to be attributable to the fact that Gen. Buller has begun a flank movement. Gen. Warren's column is considerably to the west of the Boer line of entrenchments, and is the country, according to the best available maps, appears to be open, he may find no serious obstacle between Potgieter's Drift and Dewdorp. It is announced from Pretoria that 5,000 Boers have been sent to meet Gen. Warren, but as they will have to meet him without the protection of carefully prepared entrenchments, there need be no fear of the result. Dewdorp is eight miles from Ladysmith and must be even nearer Gen. White's outposts. The country is intersected in all directions by roads, and the war office map shows only a few isolated hills in the vicinity. It is to be assumed that Dewdorp is Gen. Warren's first objective point.

What little news has been received from Gen. French confirms the opinion that he is a shrewd and careful commander. He seems on the eve of completely outgeneralling his opponents and achieving the first permanent success in Cape Colony without any serious loss of life.

THE REP'DIATED PROGRAMME.
Text of Chief Liberal Organ's Unwelcome Sessional Outline.

The following is the recent editorial in the Globe which the Ottawa government is now at pains to have described as unauthorized and unwarranted:
"A PROGRAMME FOR PARLIAMENT."

"(1) Provision for full payment by Canada of the contingents of Canadian troops sent to South Africa, and some more definite determination of the measure of our responsibility for the defence of the Empire.

"(2) The establishment of a federal railway commission, with power to hear and adjust grievances between shippers and the railways, to regulate rates, and to prevent discriminations between individual shippers and rival communities.

"(3) Such dealing with the Senate as will re-establish government by the people of Canada, and if parliament shall determine, or the Imperial authorities so require, a plebiscite on the proposed amendment to the constitution.

"(4) Provision for the re-assumption by the crown, or for a more satisfactory arrangement, of unencumbered railway lands in the West, and the initiation of measures to make the lands granted to the railways subject to taxation at the very earliest moment possible, under the terms of the original grants by parliament.

"(5) Re-organization of the High Commissioner's office in London, the establishment of a commercial agency at the British capital, and a greater representation of Canadians who understand the needs and resources of Canada among the officials in our government offices in London.

"(6) A federal law for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the distribution of bankrupt estates.

"(7) Provisions in future railway subsidies that all money so granted shall be returned to the public treasury, and that no money or land grants shall be made except for strictly colonization roads.

"(8) The establishment of a civil service commission and the creation of a thoroughly non-partisan civil service.

"(9) Repeal of the gerrymander measure of 1882, and a redistribution of the constituencies by Superior court judges."

FAMOUS PICTURE SOLD.
The "Raising of Lazarus" Transferred From Winchester to New York Cathedral.

London, Jan. 13.—The announcement that Sir Benjamin West's picture, "The Raising of Lazarus," which has hung in Winchester cathedral for over a century, has been sold for £1,500 for New York's new cathedral, has called out numerous criticisms. The Dean of the Chapter of Winchester, in his defence, says the picture was not presented to the cathedral, and that its new home is much more fitting than Winchester, where it was out of harmony with the surroundings.

Thomas Kite, the old parish clerk of Shakespeare's church, on Stratford-on-Avon who died recently, was 91 years of age and succeeded his father and grandfather half a century ago. Among those he conducted to Shakespeare's tomb were Sir Walter Scott, Washington Irving, Dickens, Emerson, Booth, Keen, and Nathaniel Hawthorne.

HONEY BEE CULTURE.
Paper on the Wonderful Methods of This Interesting and Valuable Insect.

At a recent meeting of the Natural History Society Mr. E. F. Robinson read an interesting paper on the honey bee. The first parts, dealing with the early and natural history, is published this morning. The other parts, dealing with the fertilization of plants, will be published later. Here is the first part:

THE HONEY BEE.
Mr. President and Gentlemen: The subject of my paper this evening is the "Honey Bee," its early history, natural history, and place in the economy of nature.

It is with some diffidence I attempt the task of interesting you in this wonderful insect. I ask a little forbearance on your part if I fail to fulfil my object as I would desire. To-night I propose to essay the wonders of that small, and to many persons, insignificant, insect—the "honey bee," and presume to place it far above any other insect in its wonderful domestic economy and usefulness to man.

The value of most insects is doubtful, and with the best, and at their death, but with the bee, the results of its work and usefulness continue on for many centuries. Man at the present day is reaping the benefits of its labors made many years ago—in the beautiful flowers and luscious fruits which lay now so dear to him, and which are so very essential to his health of body, and gratifying to his sense of the beautiful. The remark may be ventured, that no insect has rendered so valuable a service to man as the bee, and next in order, I suppose, is the earth worm; but the worm with its drainage and pulverizing the soil can be limited quite capably by man with his improved implements; whereas, with the bee, it is quite impossible to carry out the important process of fertilization, and the production of new varieties in the vegetable kingdom, to the immense extent, and at the exact time, as is so effectually and at such a minimum cost done by this truly wonderful insect.

The bee is a native of the Holy Land, and we find the Assyrian bee referred to in scriptures over 3,700 years ago. The Orientals call it "Deborah"—meaning song, singing, or "she that speaketh." "Bee" is mentioned in the Old Testament four times, but "honey" is mentioned 52 times, and in the New Testament four times. "Honey-comb" has eight references in the Old Testament, and one in the New Testament. "Wax" is mentioned four times in the Old Testament. Is there another insect, I may ask, with such beautiful similes of reference, either to itself or product, as we find in the following:

We read of Solomon advising the "Son of Man to eat honey," because it was good, at the same time cautioning him not to eat too much.

We find Jacob sending honey with the best fruits of the land at a present to Joseph.

Samson regaling himself with honey out of the lion's carcass and from which incident he gave his famous riddle, which ruined his domestic happiness: "Out of the strong came forth sweetness."

We find it was promised that the Christ himself was to eat butter and honey, "that he might know evil from good."

These passages are quoted to show the value of honey, and which honey was held by the early inhabitants of this earth, and the great importance of the bee in connection with the early formation of various vegetable products, for honey-gathering, from a naturalist's point of view, is only a secondary consideration.

Honey ranks in the estimation of the Egyptians with their choicest fruits, spices, myrrh, etc. It is referred to as indicating a beautiful, fruitful country—"flowing with milk and honey"—and it really is so—even in preference to the accompanying milk, for a country may produce grass and milk while being a long way deficient in that serenity of climate necessary to produce flowers and honey; it indicates warmth and moisture, and that fruitfulness not absolutely necessary for the production of milk.

Consequently, it has in scriptures been referred to as something above the average of earthly production.

All the Oriental countries have their native species of this insect, showing that the bee was associated with man in the early settlements of this world, and indicates, I think, that it was designed to fulfil some important work in the vegetation of this earth.

We also find that it follows man in the march of civilization—first in Asia, then in Europe, and, lastly in America and Australia.

We have the Egyptian, Assyrian, Tunisian, and the Cyprian bees, and as we march northward we have the Italian and Carniolian, and the Brown bee of Germany. The earliest bee-keepers, or people to domesticate the bee, were the Egyptians, who kept the bees in earthenware jars and cylinders, in a most primitive way. They are also kept in hives of bark, just as it is stripped from the tree, formed into cylinders, and placed on the ground in a horizontal position; the ends are stopped up with clay and cow-dung, with a hole for the bees to enter at one end. When the owner wants any honey, he knocks out one end of the cylinder and making a dense smoke by burning dried cow-dung, and letting the smoke drift into the hive, which subdues the bees, the honey is then taken from half the hive, the hole plugged up again and the hive turned round. The bees then start to build up again, and by this method half of the comb is renewed each year, keeping them whiter and of more marketable condition, the same as the native Cubans do to this day. The Egyptian authorities collect a tax of from seven to thirty cents per hive, according to size.

The second part of my paper will embrace the natural history of the subject: Belonging to the order, "Hymenoptera" or membranous-winged insect family, "Aphida" with several types of genera, the genus *Apis* Mellifica, or honey bee, is the one under consideration.

When the earliest white settlers reached the shores of America no honey bees were found, it not being a native of this continent.

the bees built their comb; but with the invention of the movable frame, in which the bees could build their comb and allow of its being moved from the hive and examined, came the great incentive to study the natural history of this wonderful insect, and turn its labors to valuable account, bringing apiculture up to its present high position as a science and commercial importance.

It was not until 1859 that the Italian bee was imported to this continent from Europe, and which has now entirely superseded the black or German bee, which by the escaped swarms and such with the ease, has become the wild bee of America. The Italians are far superior to the black and when first introduced were highly valued, as much as \$20 being paid for a laying queen; now quite as good can be bought for \$1.00, but she will be raised in America from imported mothers.

You will notice that it is just forty years since the introduction of the Italian, and the honey harvested at that time was small indeed. Now it has grown to immense proportions, and I shall quote you a few figures from the report of the United States department of agriculture: Apianian societies in United States, 110,000; Apianian journals, 8.

Steam factories for the manufacture of hives, etc., 15.

Number of pounds of honey produced in 1899, 4,702,815.

Number of pounds of honey produced in 1880, 63,894,186.

Persons engaged in bee culture, 300,000.

Honey and wax value (wholesale) \$7,000,000.

Germany—Number of colonies of bees, 1,540,000.

Germany—Number of pounds of honey produced annually, 14,800,000.

Spain—Number of colonies of bees, 1,000,000.

Spain—Number of pounds of honey produced annually, 22,500,000.

France—Number of colonies of bees, 350,000.

France—Number of pounds of honey produced annually, 20,500,000.

Average colony—Germany, 7½ lbs.; Spain, 21 lbs.; France, 21½ lbs.

I will now commence with the inmates of the hive and trace them from the egg to matured insects.

A colony of bees is normally composed of a queen, from ten to forty thousand workers, and, in the swarming season, from a few to many hundred drones; and sometimes under abnormal conditions a fourth party is tolerated, known as a "drone," which is a male, and is perfectly developed female in the hive, and lays all the eggs which produce the workers or undeveloped females, the drones or males, and the queens which are to supersede her. In this insect we have a most beautiful example of a wise creation, and a thorough study and understanding of these insects, with their economy of adaptation of means to the end, will, I feel convinced, awaken no small amount of astonishment and pleasure to the student.

I may mention, before proceeding further, that we are indebted more to reverend gentlemen than any other persons for the knowledge we have of the bee, more especially the Rev. Mr. Langstroth in America; Rev. Mr. Dzierzyn in Germany, and a blind gentleman, Mr. Francis Huber, of Geneva, and other investigators, who sought the aid of such men as Prof. Leuchart, and Prof. C. L. Von Siebold, of Munich; Dr. Joseph Leidy of Philadelphia, and later, the views of these gentlemen have been substantiated by Prof. Cheshire of the London Microscopical Society—all skilled microscopical anatomists.

The queen is the most important member of the colony. She is raised by the bees under the swarming-impulse, from an egg less than three days old, which, if left to hatch as deposited by her majesty, under the usual conditions of the hive, would produce a working bee, taking just 21 days from egg to perfect insect; but by feeding the larva, which emerges from the egg in three days, with a superabundance of highly concentrated food—termed "royal jelly"—(from whence the royal title of queen is derived)—in this insect is brought about. This food is selected from glands in the head of the nurse bees, and fed to the larva for three or four days, when it is changed to food composed of honey, pollen, and water, digested into chyle by the nurse bees, and fed to queen larva in such abundance that a surplus always remains in the royal cell, which the queen has vacated it. This never happens with other members of the colony. The change which this stimulating food brings about is always beyond our understanding, and always creates great interest to the student of apiculture.

This egg, as I have stated before, which would have brought forth a working bee in 21 days, now produces a far higher developed insect in 15. Compared with the worker, it is about the size of a large again, its joints are shorter, its head rounder, and has besides the two compound eyes, three ocelli on top of the head. Its thorax is one one-hundredth of an inch larger, which fact had been turned to valuable account by the practical bee-keeper, for a worker bee can get through an opening seventeen one-hundredths of an inch wide, but a queen cannot; she requires eighteen one-hundredths. So by using zinc with perforations of the first mentioned size between the brood hive and the surplus receptacle, to confine the queen below, much time can be saved in handling bees for commercial gain.

The queen will under no consideration gather honey or pollen—in fact, never leave the hive except to meet the drone, and that only once in her life, and in accompanying the bees when swarming. She has wax-secreting glands in her abdomen, but only in rudimentary form, so cannot secrete wax. She has no pollen baskets on her legs, and although she has a sting one-third longer than the worker, she will never use it except to sting a rival queen. As a worker its life would be about two months in summer, or working season; and in winter, or its semi-dormant state, eight months, but as a queen she will live four years, or until she gets so old that her eggs produce mostly drones or males, when the bees will supersede her. Her prolific egg-laying is astonishing, for in the height of the breeding season, in a populous hive, she will lay from 2,000 to 3,000 eggs in 24 hours.

I now come to the most interesting and wonderful part of this insect's natural history—the reproduction of its species.

There has been much speculation and theory indulged in to account for the strange phenomena witnessed by the observant student, and opposed to the generally accepted idea from a biological standpoint, viz., the egg from an unfertilized creature hatching into life, but such is the fact beyond all doubt, and the virgin queen bee can lay any number of eggs which will produce only drones or males, and it is not until she has taken her wedding flight, high in the air, and with copulation with the drone, that she can lay an egg which will produce a worker or queen.

Here we are reminded of the wise provision Nature has made to perpetuate this insect for the use of man, to enable her virtually to effect her own fecundation in 24 days, should drones

not be present in the district. After fecundation the queen can lay eggs that will produce workers or drones as she thinks fit, according to the cell in which she deposits the egg. Drone-cells are of a peculiar shape, four to the inch, and workers' cells five to the inch. This difference of size regulates the sex that will be found in them. But wise economy directs her to pass a drone-cell at such times of the year when drones are not wanted in the hive. In the swarming season she can pass from worker to drone-cell in quick succession, depositing an egg in each which will produce the two sexes respectively.

Here I shall mention a few of the strange changes in this insect's prodigy, brought about by the various conditions of breeding and mating, which, if well considered will give food for thought.

The queen, if laid from an egg rashly by a pure-bred mother, mated to a pure-bred drone, will naturally extend her self, and the mother were mated to a black drone, our queen will be a hybrid, partaking of the characteristics of both parents. Presuming our queen to be raised from pure stock, she will produce pure drones, and if mated with a pure drone will produce pure workers also; but if she mates with a black drone, her eggs will produce pure drones (as he is the only male only), but hybrid workers and queens, and these last queens will produce hybrid drones and mongrel workers and queens of various degrees of variety, according to the drone she mates with.

Hard as it may seem to control the races, still it is within the power of a good queen-breeder to regulate the mating of his stock to such an extent that the queen, if mated queen always accompanies the first swarm from the hive, but not before the bees have provided several embryo queens, which in eight days after the swarm leaves will hatch, and one be accepted as reigning monarch. Some three or four days before the old queen leaves, she gradually reduces the secretion of ovisacs, which she reduces the number of eggs in the cells, thus making her size and weight considerably less, enabling her to fly with greater freedom in accompanying the bees to their new home, which may be a mile or so away.

Here we see another wise example of adopting the means to the end, for should the queen continue in the successive oviposition of eggs, the queen would be a drone, and would receive a severe check, and possibly harm, when she arrived at the new domicile, where there would be no cells in which to deposit her eggs until the bees had converted their honey sacks into wax scales, and built the comb for her use. Nature having given them the instinct to take this honey with them specially for this purpose.

The female of the species is the neuter, or undeveloped female, whose ovaries are only in a rudimentary form; it is in the egg three days, larva five, and pupa thirteen, and leaves the cell a feeble but perfect insect in 21 days.

This larva is fed on food composed of honey, pollen and water, partly digested into chyle by the nurse bees, for the drone, as we have seen, is a drone, and is not allowed to receive a severe check, and possibly harm, when she arrived at the new domicile, where there would be no cells in which to deposit her eggs until the bees had converted their honey sacks into wax scales, and built the comb for her use. Nature having given them the instinct to take this honey with them specially for this purpose.

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On the fine afternoon great numbers of these bees may be seen flying or hovering in front of the hive, with their heads turned towards it. This action is to mark their location before taking to field work, and they will gradually extend their circles further and further from the hive; then off they will go to the fields for honey and pollen. They are not, however, great workers in the early part of the season, but become more to comb building, as at this period of their life they are great secretors of wax and scarcely matured enough for the long flights and arduous duties of honey and pollen gathering.

This member of the family is the only one provided with perfect wax-secreting glands, eight in number, on the under side of the body, which is composed of rings or segments six in number, which allows the insect to expand itself to accommodate the load of honey in the honey-sack. Its legs are a marvel of usefulness in its domestic economy. On the hind legs, at the articulation of the tibia and adjacent tarsal joints, are the wax-pinchers, by which it removes the wax-scales from the wax-pockets as fast as they are secreted. Also the pollen baskets are situated on the outer face of the tibia of this leg, and on this spot it also carries loads of propolis, or resin, gathered from buds of various trees and plants, which it uses to stop up cracks in the hive, etc. On the front leg it has the antennae cleaner.

It is provided with two compound eyes and a very long tongue, with which it sucks the nectar from the flowers, is about a quarter of an inch long, whereas the bumble bee's tongue is three-eighths of an inch.

In the posterior of the abdomen is situated the sting and poison bag. The worker bee in the field never volunteers an attack, and when it does sting it does so but once, as the shaft is barbed, and in the bee's effort to free itself, the sting and poison bag is torn from its body, and although it flies away home after its attack, it must die quite soon, for a bee unable to sting is never found in the hive. I must refer to this trait in not volunteering an attack when unmolested and not being able to sting a second time as a wise provision, so that this insect should not become a nuisance to man, who by his intelligent management can remove the product of the bee from its home without any danger, but enables the insect to defend its stores from the throng of thieves, such as wasps, bumble bees, moths and flies too numerous to mention, which would soon deplete the unprotected larva; so that the dream of the reckless bee-keeper, that a stingless bee may some day be the crowning result of evolution, can never be realized.

For we find that in Australia the imported hive bee is rapidly exterminating the small stingless native variety. Here we have a very forcible example of the survival of the fittest. In nature's struggle for existence we see the bee armed with a sting able to rob and starve out its competitor, whereas the stingless bee is quite powerless to enter the hive of its more powerful enemy, and in course of time becomes quite extinct. Without the sting we see the insect could not live, and this fact again intimately connects the bee and our fruit crops.

The third member of the commonwealth is the drone or male—a big, noisy, lazy fellow, not even being able to take up arms in defence of the food that is stored for his welfare, for he has no sting, the deficiency of which recks his own ruin in the end. He gathers neither honey nor pollen, never being known to alight on a flower, preferring to be always on the wing, seeking queen, or in the hive feeding. He has no pollen baskets, no wax glands, his tongue is not suitable for gathering honey. He is physically disqualified for any work pertaining to the hive. He is absolutely of no use whatever except to impregnate the young queen, and for which act he suffers the penalty of death. So, should he fulfil the duties assigned to him, his

life may be merry, but assuredly short—not more than a month, probably. To compensate for this curtailed existence, he takes plenty of time to mature, as it is 24 days from the laying of the egg before he emerges a perfect insect. He is, as with the other inmates, three days in the egg, but six days in the larva, and fifteen in the pupa state. In a state of nature there are often hundreds of drones in a hive, and this condition calls forth the inference from the great naturalist, Mr. Darwin, that it is an imperfection of nature to produce so many drones when only a few are actually needed (Darwin, 164-2), but had Mr. Darwin been a practical apiarist, he would have learnt the great necessity of many drones, to reduce to a minimum the chance of the loss of his queen through being caught by birds, driven by high winds, or beaten down in rain or hail storms, which so frequently happens in summer time; besides, the more drones raised the less chance of her fertilization by her own son, which would bring about the degeneration of the race. And I may mention here that the queen is never fertilized in or near the hive, so as to avoid as much as possible this in-and-in breeding. Nature has ordained it thus so as to keep up the stamina of the race. Should the queen have to absent herself long from the hive, on account of scarcity of drones, the chances of her loss are much increased, and should this unfortunate loss happen, the colony would be ruined, as there are no eggs remaining wherewith to raise another. However, the bees provide against this dreaded calamity by raising several queens preparatory to the swarm, leaving the hive. Under normal conditions the young queen returns to the hive, fertilized for life, in about a quarter of an hour. This mating but once during her life, so as to reduce the chances of her loss to a minimum, and that this fecundation shall be just sufficient to last during her youthful vigor, all shows a wisely adjusted economy, and surely this wise and careful preservation of the bee must point to an importance far beyond mere honey gathering.

The drone is only raised normally during the swarming season, or in the time of plenty. As soon as the flowers cease to yield nectar, they are tolerated no longer. They are bitten and driven from the hive by the workers, and it is only when the stingless and defenceless condition is manifested. But it was intended, that they might be more easily exterminated (and here is shown a wise economy) to preserve the stores for the more useful members of the family, the pollen gatherers, fertilizers and beautifiers of nature.

Mr. Darwin has also failed to fully comprehend the wisdom of the barbed sting, inferring that, if not yet perfected in structure, as the insect loses its life in its own defence (Darwin, 163), but the bee was intended for the use of, and to be subservient to man, and hence was not permitted to inflict pain a second time, after once cautioning the intruder. If the sting were allowed to be withdrawn, as with the insect, i.e., the bee surely would have indulged in a second and perhaps many more punishments.

I have referred to an occasional fourth inmate of the hive, which is termed a "fertile worker." This pest makes its appearance sometimes in a hive that is beyond the possibility of raising a queen. This worker is one supposed to have been raised in close proximity to a queen cell, and to have received some of the "royal jelly" by mistake. Through the action of this food, her ovaries are more developed than in the other workers; she can, in fact, lay eggs, but will deposit them here and there in a very irregular manner in worker and drone cells, sometimes two or three in each cell, and these eggs always produce drones only, as it is impossible for her to become fertilized, so abortive are her organs of reproduction. She is, like Darwin's missing link, neither queen nor worker, but a little of both, and, like the said lost link, very difficult to find, as she is in no way different in appearance from the worker.

RAT-KILLING IN GERMANY.
Extermination Contemplated as Precaution Against Bubonic Plague—Vermin Principal Transmitters.

A wholesale extermination of rats is contemplated by German sanitary officials as a precaution against the plague. United States Consul-General Wyman is informed that the health officials at Bremen have made the following recommendation in this direction: Recent investigations prove that rats and other vermin are the principal transmitters of the plague. Owing to the impossibility of preventing rats from coming on board vessels at foreign ports and subsequently escaping to the land, the only defence against the danger which threatens us is to exterminate these animals as far as possible. Vessels engaged in traffic between the Weser and ports where the existence of plague is suspected should be supplied with cats. Poison should also be used, and such ships should be well smoked after the removal of the cargo. On shore the rats must be fought with cats and rat-catching dogs. Rewards must also be offered for the delivery of dead rats. In order to encourage port watchmen and other harbor employees to keep rat-catching dogs, a premium of \$7.50 per annum should be allowed to the owner of each such dog, the total number at Bremen and Bremerhaven not to exceed twenty-five. With this allowance port employees will be willing to keep dogs and pay the dog tax.

In addition to the \$187 needed for this purpose, \$470 should be appropriated for the payment of a premium of one-fourth cent for each dead rat delivered. The dead bodies can be disposed of in the ovens of the gas works and in the central heaters of the ports. The possibility that the premiums may encourage the bringing in of dead rats from other places cannot be avoided. Another means for getting rid of rats is to sulphurize the sewers in Bremen and to flood with river water those at Bremerhaven. Both of these plans are being considered. Owners of warehouses and barns near the ports are urged in their own interest to do their utmost to destroy the rats nesting therein.

Furthermore, they are required, as are all port employees, to send to the bacteriological institute all rats found dead without visible wounds in order that they may be examined for traces of plague. Consideration is now being given to the question as to whether and when this requirement should be extended to the public generally, as has already been done at Hamburg. The question as to whether a general destruction of rats by means of poison should be resorted to is also being considered. For various reasons a decision has not yet been reached on either of these points.

Curiosity is one of the forms of feminine bravery.—Victor Hugo.

'Tis not denying the women are foolish; God Almighty made 'em to match the men.—George Eliot.

All the pursuits of men are the pursuits of women also, and in all of them is only a weaker man.—Plato.

Curiosity is one of the forms of feminine bravery.—Victor Hugo.

'Tis not denying the women are foolish; God Almighty made 'em to match the men.—George Eliot.

ESQUIMALT-NANAIMO RY.
New Time Gard to Take Effect Saturday, December 2nd.
Leave Victoria Daily - 9 00 a.m.
Leave Victoria Saturday - 9.00 a.m. and 3 10 p.m.
Arrive Victoria D'y except Sunday-11.45 a.m.
Arrive Victoria Saturday - 11.45 a.m. and 6.25 p.m.
Arrive Victoria Sunday- 6.20 p.m.

Excursion Tickets on sale to and from all Stations on Saturday and Sunday, good to return on Monday.

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
Traffic Manager

Bank of British Columbia
(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)
CAPITAL (with power to increase)..... £600,000 \$2,920,000
RESERVE £100,000 486,000
HEAD OFFICE, 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

BRANCHES:
IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Kamloops, Nelson, Sandon, Rossland.
IN THE UNITED STATES—San Francisco and Portland.
Agents and Correspondents.—IN CANADA—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants' Bank of Canada, The Montreal Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada, Bank of Nova Scotia and Union Bank of Canada. IN UNITED STATES—Canadian Bank of Commerce (Agency), New York; Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago. IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND—Bank of Australasia, IN HONOLULU—Bishop & Co.

Yukon and Atlin Gold Fields
Drafts, Letters of Credit, etc issued direct on Dawson City Atlin City and Saugway
Savings Bank Department
Deposits received from \$1 and upwards, and interest allowed thereon.
Gold dust purchased, and every description of banking business transacted.
Victoria, B.C., November, 1898. GEO. GILLESPIE, Manager.

Albion Iron Works Co., Ltd.
Are now offering their large variety of
STOVES and RANGES
At Wholesale Prices
Don't buy an Imported Stove when you can buy the Home-made Article for less money.
A call at their store-rooms on Store Street and Pembroke Street will convince you.
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HATS FOR 1900
In Fedoras We are showing a very large range of the newest American manufacture, black and colored—\$1.50 to \$4.50.
J. B. Stetson's Alpine Hats and Christy's London Stiff Hats have no peers
W. & J. WILSON 83 Government
VICTORIA, B. C.

FINE JOB WORK AT THE COLONIST.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

On Monday (to-day) opening of new store. Table delicacies and provisions. 76 B Douglas street, Brunswick block.

Ladner Subscribers.—The local citizens of Ladner's Landing have opened a subscription list for the Mansion House fund and already it has reached very respectable proportions, one resident and his wife heading the list with a donation of \$50.

Again Summoned.—The proprietor of the Bank Exchange saloon has again been summoned for selling intoxicants during hours contrary to the provisions of the statute. The alleged offence was committed after 11 p.m. on Saturday evening last.

Funeral of Mrs. Jones.—The funeral of the late Mrs. W. J. Jones took place yesterday from the family residence, Chatham street, the Rev. Samuel Hughes officiating. There was a large attendance of friends and the following acted as pall bearers: Messrs. H. D. Townsend, A. Wood, W. Hughes and P. Hansen.

Died of Consumption.—The death occurred yesterday at the family residence, 104 Pandora avenue, of Elmer Prudence, wife of William Prudence, aged 55 years. Deceased has for some time been suffering from consumption. The late Mrs. Prudence was a native of Bardon Mills, Northumberland county, Eng. The funeral, which is in charge of undertaker Hanna, will be private.

Police Commission.—The Mayor being ex-officio a member of the board of police commissioners, Mayor Hayward succeeds Mr. Redfern on the board. Ald. Brydon's term expired with the municipal year, and it is said that the government's intention to appoint Ald. Stewart as his successor, with Judge Laupman as the small debts court in place of Mr. R. B. McTicking, who is resigning on account of pressure of private business.

OHILLWACK RAILWAY.

New Proposition to Be Laid Before the City Council This Evening.

It is understood that at this evening's meeting of the city council a local legal firm will submit an entirely new proposition in regard to the proposed extension of the Victoria & Sidney railway and ferry connection with the mainland. The by-law now before the council, the agreement of which has been passed upon, provides that the city shall take stock to the extent of \$500,000, the company agreeing to raise a sufficient amount to build the road and amount to ferry connections in working order—\$2,000,000. The new proposal will suggest that the city grant an annual subsidy of \$40,000 for twenty-one years instead of taking stock in the road and furthermore will provide for the taking over of the Victoria & Sidney railway, relieving the city of the burden of paying any longer the \$8,000 interest on the bonds.

W. H. Ladner, of Ladner's Landing, is very enthusiastic about the proposed extension of the Victoria & Sidney railway and mainland connections and will himself grant right of way to the company through his property free of charge. Mr. Ladner says the residents of his district are very anxious to see the road constructed and will powerfully aid to aid the success of the movement. He will probably meet the council this evening and explain the position of residents of the lower Fraser in regard to the scheme.

PERSONAL.

C. D. Mcgriggie of Hall's Prairie is at the Driard.

Matt. Barr, of lacrosse fame, is down from Vancouver on business.

Geo. R. Raymond and daughter of Nanaimo are guests at the Driard.

Capt. H. H. Lloyd came over from the Sound on the Walla Walla and is at the Oriental.

W. F. Penwill left this morning for Vancouver where he will take a business college course.

Frederick Varde and Miss May Varde and Mr. and Mrs. Bruce are at the Ward company at the Driard.

H. Helgesen, R. McBride and C. E. Tisdall, M.P.P.s, were among the Charnier's passengers last evening.

Geo. Bartley, one of the newly elected park commissioners of Vancouver, and H. Cowan, editor of the Atlin Claimer, were passengers by the Charnier last evening.

H. Webb, Chilliwack; J. C. Metcalf, Port Hammond; L. R. Antler, Abbotsford; and Geo. W. Biele, Agassiz, delegates to the Central Farmers' Institute, are at the Oriental.

George Beckensen, who has been in the employ of the B. C. Market for nearly two years, left last night on the Walla Walla for San Francisco, where he will go to Southern California. He has not been enjoying his usual health for some time and he goes South in the hope that the change of climate may do him good.

Health-Culture which has been published for five years as a quarterly magazine opens its sixth volume as a monthly under the editorship of Dr. W. C. Laidlaw.

This change may be taken as an evidence of the prosperity of the magazine and the growing interest there is in the subject of good health. The January number is a bright one and contains much matter bearing on practical hygiene, opening with an article by Dr. Laidlaw on practical dietetics, considering the question, "Is Flesh Meat an Article of Diet Essential to Physical and Mental Vigor?" "The Mental Causes of Disease" are considered by the well known writer on health topics, Dr. Paul L. Oswald. Meretric MacCrae Buck writes of "Southern California as a Health Resort." An illustrated article on "The Liver and Its Functions" by Dr. S. W. Dadds will be read with interest and profit. Dr. C. Laidlaw considers the question of "How Much Shall We Eat?"

A paper by Ella Van Poole which will prove especially interesting to many women who appreciate the importance of personal appearance on "Facial Massage for the Prevention of Wrinkles and Age in the Face" fully illustrated. In a strong editorial Worry is considered as "the Epidemic of the Day." Cuba as a winter resort comes in for consideration, and answers to correspondents, book notices, etc., make up a number that must appeal to many as practical and well worth a low price, for cents a number or \$1.00 a year. Address, Health-Culture, 503 Fifth avenue, New York.

One of the most remarkable coincidences on record has come to light in Tennessee, Va., and Augusta, Ga. In each city there is a Walter Clarke whose father was named Samuel and whose mother's maiden name was Walker. Both Walter Clarkes have brothers named Samuel and William, unless named Charles and John, and an aunt named Elizabeth. Yet the men cannot trace any relation between the two families.

PROVINCIAL.

GREENWOOD.

The preparations for the big concert in the Alhambra theatre on Wednesday, January 31, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the soldiers killed in the Transvaal war, are going on apace, and the affair promises to be a great success. The boxes at the Alhambra will be sold at auction.

On Monday morning the death of Charlie Dickson, book-keeper at the B. C. hotel, took place. The deceased had been ill for about a week, and death occurred from a complication of heart and kidney troubles. Mr. Dickson came here from Trail at the time the B. C. hotel was opened, and is well known throughout the province. Some years ago he was book-keeper for F. W. Hart & Co., Vancouver, and subsequently clerk in the hotel. He had no relatives in the hotel. He was as far as known, and the only relative of which his friends know is a sister in New Brunswick, who was communicated with immediately on his death.

The Greenwood public school opened Monday morning with Principal Fife and his assistant, Miss Mary Laird, in charge. The attendance has largely increased since the opening of school before the holidays. The new seats, which arrived in December, have been put in place. Arthur Fife, the principal, was married during his absence, and a residence is being created for him near the school house.

J. H. James, of the Greenwood miners' Union, left Tuesday for Spokane, Wash., where he was called by the news of the serious illness of his daughter who is not expected to live. Mr. James will be absent for some time.

The Phoenix News has ceased publication, the publisher having put in his notice that there is not room for two papers in that town at present.

The Hunter-Kendrick Co. have purchased the two lots adjoining their brick block in Cooper street, and will build an addition to their store in the spring.

James Moffat, teacher, Keesler, who has been visiting her parents in Greenwood, left on Monday to resume her duties at that place.

Rev. Father Palmer, it is understood, will make his headquarters in Greenwood.

The Vernon News in its last issue gives an account of a double wedding which took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. George Rush of that place, in which two of the participants were James H. principal of the Greenwood public school, and Miss Annie Gertrude Rush, now Mrs. Fife. The service was performed by the Rev. R. N. Powell of Enderby.

Last week District Deputy Grand Master Robert Spaulding installed the officers of the Boundary Valley lodge, I. O. O. F., as follows: P. G., H. B. Munroe; N. G., Duncan Ross; V. G., James Kerr; recording secretary, J. J. Gully; P. S., E. Poyle; treasurer, F. B. Holmes; warden, H. Kemp; conductor, R. J. Muller; R. S., N. G., D. A. McKenzie; L. S., G. W. J. Harber; O. G., Herbert Holmes; I. G., D. McDowell; R. S., M. Christensen.

The many friends of the Rev. R. W. Trotter, pastor of the Baptist church, will regret to learn of the death of his infant son, which took place on Sunday morning at Columbia, whither Mr. Trotter went at 10 o'clock the same day. The child had been in poor health for some time. "Mr. and Mrs. Trotter will have the sympathy of a wide circle in their bereavement."

An important mining deal was concluded on Wednesday when George Macaulay, president of the Cariboo mine, Camp McKinley, purchased a fourth interest in the Okanagan, an adjoining claim, for \$200,000 cash. The Cariboo company required the other interests last year. The Okanagan, as stated, adjoins the Cariboo and contains its lead. The workings in the latter extend to the dividing line.

There are two more important mining deals to report this week. The Standard, Deadwood Camp, adjoining the Mother Lode, has been bonded by Massam & Laidlaw, Spokane. The Standard adjoins the Mother Lode and the Crown Silver of the Summit group on the north, running 1,500 feet east and west and 1,200 feet north and south, and has been surveyed for a crown grant. The owners of the Standard were Philip Aspinwall and James T. Johnstone. Massam & Laidlaw bonded Johnstone's half and Marguerite Friction, adjoining Queen's Hope on the north. The owners of the Marguerite are J. P. Harlan, E. C. Brown and Dr. D. McMartin of New York. Mr. Laidlaw, who completed the above deals, went to Spokane yesterday and will leave for the East immediately in connection with the flotation of the above properties.—Miner, Jan. 12.

A TERRIBLE DEATH.

Man Crushed on Hall Mines Tramway While Stealing a Ride to the Silver King.

From Nelson Miner, Jan. 10.

A ghastly tragedy was enacted yesterday morning on the line of the Hall Mines Tramway, where an unknown man lost his life in attempting to steal a ride. The first indication of the accident was the sudden stopping of the tramway shortly after 11 o'clock. A man was immediately sent up the right of way and when he arrived at the spot where the tramway crosses the Athabasca trail a horrible sight met his eyes.

A bucket was jammed up against the 32-inch wheel of the station, and crashed and huddled up between them lay a man with his head hanging out of the bucket and his face swollen and black beyond recognition. The linesman immediately went back to obtain assistance, running all the way. The provincial police were notified at once, and Constable Kelly, with the foreman of the tramway, Graham, and a linesman took a team and proceeded to the spot with all possible speed.

It was found necessary to cut the clips with a cold chisel before the body could be released, and so great was the strain that when this was done the cable looped round about the neck of the victim and placed his blankets in the bottom of the bucket, and was sitting on them with one hand in his breast pocket, the arm encircling the handle. He had evidently gone all unsuspectingly to his death. About 90 feet lower down the tracks in the snow showed where he had climbed into the bucket by the aid of a stump. The tramway men think that, not understanding how to ride in a bucket, he allowed it to swing with the result that it got twisted on to the wheel which pulled in both bucket and man.

The body is terribly crushed and the left leg and right shoulder are broken. Death must have been practically instantaneous. Dr. E. C. Arthur considered an inquest to be unnecessary. No blame whatever is attached to the Hall Mines Company, which has always done its utmost to prevent any one riding on the tramway. Notwithstanding its vigilance, however, there have been several serious accidents, though this is the first one that has resulted fatally.

The deceased was about six feet high,

fairly well-built, clean shaven, and neither very fair nor very dark. He is thought to have been a miner though his hands do not altogether look like those of a working man. He was dressed in a black coat and trousers, and wore a black coat and a black shirt underneath. He also wore a black Fedora hat and a long black overcoat. There was nothing in the pockets of the deceased to identify him. There was no money or letters; only a memorandum stating that he had bought a pair of grey blankets on December 31st and some other articles. There were some poker chips, a razor and some candles.

From Nelson Tribune, Jan. 11.

The identity of the man killed on the Silver King tramway Tuesday remains a mystery. All yesterday the body lay in Dr. McArthur & Co.'s morgue on Vernon street, and was viewed by fully a hundred citizens. Many of these had doubtless seen the man about the city during the preceding few days. He had a distorted face, and his features were so badly mutilated that recognition difficult, and almost without exception all who saw the remains were at a loss to place the man.

The only approach to a clue was furnished by H. L. West, who expressed his conviction that the body was that of a man named Kerlew or Kerlew. Mr. West stated that Kerlew, who is a practical miner, was last seen by him on Saturday or Sunday evening, at which time he, Kerlew, said he would go to the Athabasca mine in the west for some time. Since then Mr. West has not seen Kerlew, and believes that the man killed was his acquaintance. On the other hand another visitor to the morgue stated positively that the body was not that of Kerlew. Color is lent to Mr. West's opinion by the fact that Kerlew has not been seen at the Athabasca.

Several spectators remarked that they had seen the dead man about the city last week. One of these said that deceased was in the Silver King hotel on Monday night, and this was not correct. A possible solution of the mystery has been placed in the hands of the provincial police by the Tribune. James Morgan, of the Silver King mine, called at this office yesterday evening and said that another employee of the mine had expected a brother-in-law to arrive there about Tuesday, and had concluded that the victim of the accident must be the missing relative. An effort was made to secure further particulars through the use of telephone, but the wire was not in working order.

QUEER FREAKS OF LOVE.

Oddities in Marriage From Clippings Collected by a Kansas City Man.

It is the hobby of a Kansas City man to preserve from the newspapers the odder features of human nature. From his clippings from day to day in the last year he has classified a few and labelled them "love stories." The stories in a condensed form follow.

A woman in New York had her fiancé arrested under a charge of theft and then married him.

The New York papers told of a wife in New Jersey who was divorced by her husband and is now in the employ of his second wife as a cook.

A woman in Cowley county, Kas., recently sued for divorce from the man with whom she had lived for thirty years because he did not love her quite enough, to give up the use of tobacco.

An American man is suing his wife for divorce because he found her examining mourning style. Another man in this same county has sued a woman for breach of promise.

There is a colony of men and women near Mason City, Ia., called the "Amant Society" that is bound to strict rules of celibacy. Two members, however, fell in love and were married.

A St. Louis woman pretended that she was her husband's sister, that she might secure a divorce and marry another.

A man of Independence, Kas., made his fifth trip to the altar with a woman who was on her third.

Another New Jersey story is that of a mother who kidnapped her son on the eve of his wedding and then went and married a man.

It was told in August of a titled Viennese woman who learned of her sweetheart's death while dressing for her wedding. Three days later she married another man.

A bridal party entered a London church while it was on fire and insisted on the marriage being performed in spite of the flames and streams of water.

A week or two ago the knot was tied for a Kansas man and a Missouri woman on the Atchison bridge, the preacher's teeth chattering with cold as he read the service.

An Englishman who had emigrated to Australia sent his sweetheart money for her passage. He met her husband at the gateway. She had married a passenger on the steamer.

A Newburg, N.Y., girl was faithful while her fiancé served a prison term. The two were married at his release.

For fifteen years a Polester in New York paid court and was finally accepted. The day before that set for the wedding she married his younger brother.

An engagement that extended unbroken over a period of fifty years ended in marriage at Napoleon, O., in September. The man was 80, the woman 72.

One of the scandals of the year was the case of William L. Edwards, of Boston. He was to be the best man for his friend, George H. Boeck, but stole the bride.—Kansas City Star.

KANSAS GLOBE SIGHTS.

Never argue with a barber.

More lies are told in parlors than at down town offices.

Some girls never turn their hand at work unless it is to decorate for a wedding.

In only one particular are all women, the world over, alike, they all like chocolate.

The women have so much leisure time that almost every woman is a good cake maker.

A man is seldom rich enough to afford luxuries before his stomach gets too worn out to digest them.

Men who have committed no crimes sometimes lie awake nights and can't sleep, but the women don't believe it.

The proper place to keep money is in a sugar bowl, but if you want to be absolutely secure keep your money in your stocking, and wear the stocking.

Women like to compare themselves to fawns at bay, surrounded by a pack of hounds. Still, natural history fails to relate that fawns ever get out and chase the hounds.

It is given as the reason why none of the girls in a certain Atchison family are married that their mother tried to save the soul of every young man who called upon them. No young man wanted his soul saved bad enough to call a second time.

When dignity is not natural to some men, they acquire it by growing side-whiskers.

A girl is grateful for a Christmas gift in a more grateful way, however, if she is also the one who knows, and penny what the gift costs.—Atchison Globe.

AFRICAN VOLCANOE.

News From a British Expedition Which Traversed Virgin Territory.

From the London Times.

There has just returned to England one of two members of an expedition to Central Africa, partly sporting, partly exploring, of which we may expect to hear more when the other member returns. Mr. Arthur Sharp and Mr. E. S. Grogan arrived at Belga on Jan. 18, 1898, and after making a trial expedition into Masbomaland and the neighboring region, they proceeded to Chinde, at the mouth of the Zambesi, with the view of getting into the heart of the continent. Starting from Chinde in October, 1898, they reached the south end of Lake Tanganyika after various delays. The Stevenson Road between Lake Nyassa and Lake Tanganyika was at that time in a satisfactory condition, and since then, we believe, the transport service has been very much improved, and the telegraph has been laid to the south end of Lake Tanganyika. While Mr. Sharp, who has just returned to England, looked after the baggage and the people forming the caravan, Mr. Grogan was able to get excellent sport on the plateau to the south of the lake. When Mr. Grogan returns to England he will, no doubt, be able to give interesting details of the numerous adventures which he made, while Mr. Sharp kept along the main route. Some of the most interesting information which Mr. Sharp has to give concerns the region lying between Lake Tanganyika and Lake Albert Edward, which he found that the Germans had "commandeered." It was a use the term, nearly all the Arab dhows, while the only available steamer was being used by the Congo Free State officials. Mr. Sharp speaks in the highest terms of the courtesy and hospitality of the German officials whom he met on the shores of Lake Tanganyika and of Lake Kivu, to the north. They are energetic in exploring the geography and resources of their territory, the natives have a wholesome respect and fear in their hearts, and it is evidence is beneficial. The dhows which the German authorities at Ujiji had taken possession were to be used in case of an attack which was expected, mainly due to the intention of the Congo Free State to the Congo Free State side of the boundary. There are numerous German stations all up the east shores of Lake Tanganyika, and as far north as the east shore of Lake Kivu, on the maps, is represented as German territory. Mr. Sharp saw no sign of any Congo State stations or officers between the middle of the Tanganyika shore and Lake Albert Edward, a distance of some 400 miles. All the country on the west side of the lake, between the Congo State and Lake Tanganyika, and north nearly to Lake Albert Edward, was overrun by cannibal hordes, who, it would seem from the observations made by Mr. Grogan, had followed in the wake of the German explorers, and were literally cutting up the inhabitants.

While endeavoring to cross the lava-covered region to the north of Lake Kivu, Mr. Grogan was witness of the relics of cannibal horrors which he describes with details which he hesitates to reproduce in any form. It is terrible to think that all these abominations are going on under the aegis of a civilized European government. Fortunately, as we said, Germany has established stations on Lake Kivu and around it within the Free State borders, and we have no doubt, her officials will do their best to establish order.

Lake Kivu discharges its waters into Tanganyika by the Rusizi river, which Mr. Sharp and Mr. Grogan thought they had been the first to trace, and to map, and they reached Lake Kivu, where they found that they had been anticipated by a German explorer, Dr. Kandt, who had been about the lake for three years, exploring, surveying, and investigating its geology, its flora, and its fauna, in the process of which German men are in the habit of doing their work. Dr. Kandt had walked all around the lake, taking four observations every minute of latitude and longitude, we presume, the result being that the lake is found to be a totally different shape from that which appears on our maps, and no wonder, for the only explorer who had been there before Dr. Kandt was Count Goetzen, who had only seen a few miles on the northwest. The lake, Mr. Sharp states, is bordered by steep, precipitous shores, studded everywhere with old volcanic craters, and has numerous islands rising from its surface. The water is brackish and unpalatable, and there is abundance of fish, which seem to dig their way in and out of the shore from those which inhabit Lake Tanganyika.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature in the Kivu region are the volcanoes, which lie around it at some distance to the north. Rising from the lofty plateau here, there seem to be three main volcanic mountains, on one of which are two craters, both in a cording to native report there was a violent eruption some three years ago. However this may be, the whole country is covered with lava, and both Mr. Sharp and Mr. Grogan, in their notes which have reached us, pass the country as the most horrible and impassable country that they have ever been in, a combination of broken lava, of impracticable hills, and of impenetrable bush, the latter swarming with elephants, and the Mount Mumbira, which played a somewhat sentimental part in the Anglo-German boundary agreement, does not exist.

After some stay at Lake Kivu and its volcanoes, the party proceeded north to Lake Albert Edward, where a country so difficult to traverse as may be imagined, as the journey was made all the more difficult throughout owing to a variety of troubles with the native porters and askaris who accompanied them. It was found that the German side of the lake had been reached, and the party was able to get on to the east of the present shore line, in the form of a swamp on the outer margin of which Mr. Sharp reported that he saw the first signs of "rubbing eyes."

As he calls them, in Toro, on the east of Lake Albert Edward, the travellers were in British territory. Here they parted, Mr. Sharp to return home, and Mr. Grogan to make his notes of his own expedition, and to keep a record of the results of this interesting expedition, but enough has been said to show that in this volcanic region of Central Africa the trained investigator has an interesting field, the result of Mr. Grogan's long investigations will be eagerly looked for by geographers, and we may hope that Mr. Moore and his companion of the Tanganyika expedition will be able to throw some light on the present condition and past history of this interesting region.

EVERYBODY IS COUGHING.

Except those who use Dr. Chase's Syrup of Licorice and Turpentine. It loosens the tightness in the chest, stops the cough, allays the inflammation, heals the soreness and prevents the cough from becoming a cold, bronchitis, croup, asthma and sore throat. It is found in nine-tenths of the homes of this country. 25 cents a bottle. Family size 50 cents.



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE SICK HEAD.

ACHE

Is the name of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure all the others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by the gentle action cleanse all who use them. Invaluable 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

STODDART'S JEWELLERY STORE.

20 Trading Stamps

For every dollar's worth purchased at our new store, 63 Yates Street (South side), one door above Broad Street.

10 Trading Stamps

On ever dollar stamping department. Purchasers not requiring stamps can have 10 per cent. cash off every dollar.

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WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17

On the premises known as "Fairfield," Foul Bay, and near Mr. Henry Short's residence, the whole of the

Valuable Furniture,

PIANO, BED AND TABLE LINEN, CUTLERY, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, HORSE, CARRIAGE, COW, BICYCLE, ETC.,

Comprising in part:

In Drawing Room

Very fine Cabinet Grand Pianoforte by Mason & Risch, in handsome Walnut Case (this instrument is in perfect tone and at most new); Lace and Damask Curtains; 2 fine Rattan Rockers; Rattan Easy Chair; Rattan Reception Chair; Oak and Birch Occasional Tables; 3 Jardaniers; 3 Stands; Pictures; fine B. C. Eagle; Oak and Silk Screens; Brass Tatty Kettle and Stand; 3 fine Skin Jugs; 3 Carpet Rugs; China Tea Service, etc.

In Bedrooms.

Polished Birch and other Handwood Bed Sets; Single and Double Bedsteads; Spring and Top Mattresses; Feather Pillows; Toilet Sets; large Wardrobe; Chest of Drawers; fine Cherry Rocker; Stand Tables; Carpet Squares, etc.

In Dining Room

Solid Oak Sideboard; Capital Extension Dining Table, 10 feet; 12 Dining Chairs; Settee; fine Rattan Pillar; Rattan Rocker; Garden Set; Rocker on Frame; large Writing Desk; Carpet Square; 8-day Clock; 2 doz. Electro-Plated Forks; 2 doz. Electro-Plated Knives; 2 doz. Electro-Plated Butter Knives; 17 Electro-Plated Table Spoons; 16 Electro-Plated Dinner Forks; 1 Electro-Plated Butter Dish; 1 Electro-Plated Fish Knife and Fork; 1 doz. Electro-Plated Tea Spoons; 1 doz. Electro-Plated Pige Spoons; large Dish; very fine Electro-Plated 5-0-Clock Tea Service.

Kitchen, Pantry and Dairy

Very fine Victoria Cooking Range; Kitchen Tables and Chairs; Barrel Churn; Crockery; Step Ladder; Washing and Wringing Machines; 25 lbs. of "Gourmet" Tea; 25 lbs. of Coffee; Case of Canned Oysters; 5 doz. Jam Jars; Bissell's Carpet Sweeper; 2 Closed-in Washstands; 2 doz. this Cross & Blackwell's Marmalade; 1 doz. Canned Milk Pans, and a large quantity of Household Requisites.

Bed and Table Linen.

Eight Pairs of English Blankets; 20 pairs of English Sheets; 5 doz. English Pillow Cases; 20 English Counterpanes; 20 English Table Cloth; large sizes; 9 doz. Table Napkins; 5 doz. Towels, etc., etc.

Outside, Hunting Goods, etc.

Capital Driving Horse; Two Sets of Harness; 1 doz. Carriage; 1 doz. Saddle; 1 doz. April next; Self-Feeding Chat-Cutter; 1 doz. Chickens; 1 "Greener" Shot Gun; 1 "Marlin" Rifle; 1 "Columbia" Bicycle; 1 very fine Compass, with Levels, Dip Needle and Sun Dial by "Gurley," worth \$75.00; 2 large Waterproof Sheets; Sleeping Bag; 2 Camp Beds; 3 Ton Potatoes; 30 Bags of Apples; large Capstan for hauling timber; Tennis net and Poles; 1 Air Cushion; capital Boat House; Lawn Mower; 250 feet of Garden Hose; 200 feet of Rope, etc.

Carpenters' Tools, etc.

A fine Combination Turning Lathe, with Scroll and Circular Saws; 2 Cross-Cut Saws; 1 Hand Plane; 1 Bit; 1 Square; 1 Square; 1 Saw Set; Spokeshave; 3 Hammers; 10 and Hand Saws; Planes; Iron and Steel Saw; Canthook, etc., etc.

5 Klondike Canoes,

15 cords of Wood, cut and split;

And a large number of goods too numerous to mention.

Please note this sale will commence at 11 a.m. on account of the large number of lots. Coffee and sandwiches will be served at 1 o'clock. Particulars about 10 minutes' walk from the bottom of St. Charles street. Parties walking to the sale will leave the Fort Street car at top of St. Charles street and then follow the directions on the small posters.

Our terms and conditions of sale will be strictly enforced at this sale. Goods will not be delivered to anyone unless paid for at the sale. Blank cheques on all banks will be provided. Busses will leave our sale rooms, Lansley, street, at 10 and 10:30 a.m., at a charge of 25 cents.

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G. H. MUMM'S "EXTRA DRY" CHAMPAGNE.



This Famous Wine

Is more than ever the popular Champagne of American Wine drinkers, as shown by the increase in imports over 1898 of over 25 per cent., and the fact that three times as much "Extra Dry" was imported as the next highest in the list. Mumm's "Extra Dry" forms two-fifths of the total imports of Champagne into the United States. These figures do not include the large direct imports of Mumm's "Extra Dry" into British Columbia by Pither & Leiser.

READ COMPARATIVE TABLE OF IMPORTS.

PITHER & LEISER, VICTORIA, B. C.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR B. C.

List of Imports of Champagnes into the United States for the years 1898-99, compiled from official records.

	1898	1899
G. H. MUMM & CO.'S EXTRA DRY	86,855	109,303
MOTT & CHANDON	34,206	36,808
POMMERY & GREN	28,318	35,700
HEIDSIECK & CO.	13,908	13,574
PIPER HEIDSIECK	8,022	12,960
VVE. CLICQUOT	11,669	12,479
RUINART, PERE & FILS	10,638	11,648
LOUIS ROEDERER	9,095	10,520
PERRIER-JOUET	8,125	6,130
ERNEST LEROY & CO.	8,585	2,306
A. DEMONTEBELLO & CO.	1,561	2,301
BOUCHE, FILS & CO.	1,702	2,048
DELBECK & CO.	1,265	1,754
ST. MARCEAUX	1,743	1,302
CHAS. HEIDSIECK	1,705	1,258
GEO. GOULET	1,345	
Various Brands—(15 or more)	18,677	19,618
TOTAL	243,319	279,709



The Week In The Playhouse

Frederick Warde To-day and Tomorrow In Classical and Romantic Drama.

Coontown Opera to Lighten the Bill of Fare—Sowing the Wind.

Monday evening, "In the Lion's Mouth"
Tuesday matinee, "Romeo and Juliet"
Tuesday evening, "Richard III"
Thursday evening, "The Hottest Coon in Dixie"
Friday evening, "Sowing the Wind"

Few theatre-goers of the West have forgotten Minnie Tittell Brune though many have missed her during the past four years. Fewer still will fail to welcome her return to the stage. This season she is billed as Mrs. Clarence M. Brune, the original owner of which name is responsible for her absence when four years ago he carried her off in wedlock. Minnie Tittell Brune began her career at the tender age of four as a singer of pathetic songs in the famous Woodward's Gardens at San Francisco. Gradually her position on the stage was elevated until she became the child actress of the Madison Square stock company of the same city. She created the part of Editha in the original production of "Editha's Burglar," when that play, which afterwards proved such a success, was but a one-act sketch. During her childhood she developed into a strong emotional actress with powers far beyond her years and at that time it was predicted that her career would be a famous one. Minnie Tittell Brune was affiliated with the majority of the successes of the West and at the time of her retirement was playing the star parts in the performances of the Corday stock company. Her re-appearance as leading lady of the Frederick Warde company elicited the highest praise for her work in the East, but also created wonderment at the finish of her art, as her work and training were not familiarly known in that section of the country. During the past year she has established herself without question as the first legitimate actress of the day. Her debut at Baltimore, Me., September 14, in the difficult role of Juliet won for her the serious consideration of the critics of the drama who since have had nothing but praise to bestow upon this pleasing lady. As Linora in "The Lion's Mouth," which forms the principal feature of Mr. Warde's elaborate repertoire, Mrs. Brune is sharing the honors with her distinguished associate. Interest in her re-appearance on the stage has been somewhat augmented through this association with Mr. Warde and the magnificent organization with which Mr. Brune has surrounded him. Her triumphs have also been much enhanced by her association with this company. Seldom it falls to the lot of an aspirant for honors in the dramatic field to be set forth with such perfect and elaborate environment as Mrs. Brune has been.

Of "The Hottest Coon in Dixie" the Oregonian says: "It is a new and perfect performance, although the jokes and fun are present. Every member of the company is an excellent vocalist and a fine dancer. 'The Hottest Coon in Dixie' approaches a comic opera of Darktown with an occasional strain of the legitimate thrown in. Miss Neale G. Hamilton, a worthy rival of Black Patti in the safer and sweeter notes, is a pronounced favorite from the time her voice is first heard. Bob A. Kelly does clever work as a black face comedian, and Wm. A. Proctor demonstrates ability as an interpreter of his own numerous compositions. A large chorus of well trained voices completes the distinctive features of the play, which has just about a comic opera thread running through it. In no performance given the Portland theatre-goers this season has there been heard more catchy songs. 'When Dewey Came Home,' 'Love in a Cottage Is Best,' 'I Am Sorry, Mr. Jackson, But I Have Got to Throw You Down,' 'Who Dat Say, Chicken,' 'The Girl I Loved in Sunny Tennessee,' and others of equal merit are rendered in true opera style. In more than one instance there were three and four encores. One of the finest features of the show, aside from the music, is the dancing and stage maneuvering. Once the entire company appears in hunting garb, the men with red coats, white pants and black boots, while the women are in red jackets and white skirts. The hunting lay song while all are executing most difficult and pretty movements, is very inspiring and animating."

"Sowing the Wind" which promises to take rank as the great effort of Sydney Grundy's life, is now in its fifth American season, and still fully as popular as ever. It selects from the two sexes an able champion and representative of each,

and puts them against each other in one of the fiercest and most relentless intellectual conflicts ever depicted on the stage. The woman has been thrust into the world without the boon of a lawful partner and through the irony of fate the man responsible for her situation is now the guardian of her lover, standing between her and the only happiness of which she has ever dreamed, objecting to her because for the very conditions that have resulted from his own youthful perversity, though his relationship to her is not made known to him until the denouement of the play. The woman, stung and maddened by the terrible injustice that rests upon her, and yet unconscious that she is speaking to the author of her first great wrong, bursts



FOR NICARAGUA CANAL
Congressional Committee Again Present the Scheme of Last Session.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The house committee on interstate and foreign commerce today ordered a favorable report upon the Hopburn bill for the construction of the Nicaragua canal. The bill is practically the same one reported by this committee in the last congress. There was some discussion about the advisability of delaying action on the bill until the Isthmian canal committee reported, but this was finally regarded as unnecessary, and all the members except Mr. Fletcher of Mississippi voted to report the bill favorably. The latter said his silence should not be construed as opposition to the measure, but merely as a reservation of his right to support or oppose it after further consideration. The committee made some changes in the original bill, inserting a new section 3 and making verbal alterations. As finally agreed to the bill is as follows: "To provide for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Be it enacted, etc., that the President of the United States be and is hereby authorized to acquire from the states of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, for and in behalf of the United States, control of such portion of territory now belonging to Costa Rica and Nicaragua as may be desirable and necessary, on which to excavate, construct and defend a canal of such depth and capacity as will be sufficient for the movements of ships of the greatest tonnage and draft now in use from a point near Greytown on the Caribbean sea, via Lake Nicaragua, to Breto, on the Pacific ocean; and such sums as may be necessary to secure such control are hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. That when the President has secured full control over the territory in section 1 referred to, he shall direct the secretary of war to excavate and construct a canal and waterway from a point on the shore of the Caribbean sea, near Greytown, by way of Nicaragua, to a point near Breto, on the Pacific ocean. Such canal shall be of sufficient capacity and depth that it may be used by vessels of the largest tonnage and greatest draft now in use, and shall be supplied with all necessary locks and other appliances to meet the necessities of vessels passing from Greytown to Breto, and the secretary of war shall also construct such safe and commodious harbors at the termini of said canal and such fortifications for defence as will be required for safety and protection of said canal and harbors.

Sec. 3. That the President shall cause such surveys as may be necessary for said canal and harbors and in the construction of the same.

Sec. 4. That in the excavation and construction of said canal the San Juan river and Lake Nicaragua, or such parts of each as may be made available, shall be used.

treasury from time to time, as the same shall be needed; upon warrants of the President, based on estimates made and verified by the chief engineer in charge of the work and approved by the secretary of war.

CARRIER PIGEON SERVICE

U. S. Inspector General Urges Its Establishment to Complete System of Communication.
Inspector General Breckinridge, in his report to General Miles, urges the establishment of a carrier pigeon service for the United States army. He says: "The necessity of rapid and reliable transmission of information is recognized everywhere, and no argument is needed to demonstrate that those military forces which possess the most complete system of intercommunication are best able to operate in concert, and, therefore, possess a distinct advantage over their adversaries. Among the various means and methods used from time immemorial, whether by birds, human or mechanical devices, it seems that at present the foremost military powers have adopted and practise five distinct systems of intercommunication, none of which would give complete satisfaction in the field under all conditions. These are, namely: Couriers, visual and acoustic signals, the electric telegraph and telephone, balloons and carrier pigeons. Of these the first two trace their origin to antiquity; the others are comparatively modern institutions. And in recent years experiments have been made by one or two European powers with trained doves as dispatch messengers, or as guards against surprises from the enemy.

"Our army has neither trained doves nor a pigeon service, though about twelve years ago the signal corps established a pigeon station at Key West with the intention of training birds to fly from the West Indies, but the enterprise failed, and some years before that a prominent general of the army had some carrier pigeons sent to one of our remote Northwestern military posts for service during the Indian warfare, but the birds degenerated for want of proper supervision and training and nothing came of it. Evidently it requires concert of action at several points simultaneously, rather than individual attempts. The Custer massacre suggests ideas of what might be needed or possible under such exigencies. Apparently no one of the staff corps with a representative at every post has been ready yet to adopt the task. The navy has perhaps been more successful with its pigeons, and excellent practical results were reported during the naval review in the spring of 1893; and no one can tell how soon the army may need them, and when we do, we will need them badly.

"The Spanish war has taught us that we should be prepared beforehand at all times. During the Franco-Prussian war it was the pigeons alone that kept Paris in touch with the outside world, while all other sources of communication had been cut off by the Germans. The splendid performances of the pigeons there evoked the admiration of the world and caused other powers to establish similar services. We have excellent material for the organization of a carrier pigeon service. There are numerous societies of pigeon fanciers in all parts of the United States who now fly their birds for the sport and amusement it gives them; and who would doubtless be willing to co-operate in creating a new work of intercommunication between important strategic points.

Full score of "Messiah" at Fletcher Bros.

SHORT DESPATCHES.

An epidemic of influenza has broken out in Berlin and scores of deaths are reported. Professor James Martineau, the eminent Unitarian theologian, has died in London in his 95th year.

The L. A. W. annual assembly will be held at Philadelphia, commencing the second Wednesday in February. F. W. Thompson of the Ogilvie Milling Co. at Winnipeg, left by special train for Montreal to attend the funeral of W. W. Ogilvie.

Frank Cronick, secretary of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange of Chicago, fearing hydrophobia, has committed suicide by shooting.

Alfred Morrison, being shadowed by the police because of information of bigamy, has shot his second wife at Mount Vernon, New York.

The diamond cutters of New York are out of work. There has been a stoppage in the receipts of rough diamonds, and there is a lack of material to work on.

The French steamer Neustrel, Captain Snegals, from New York, December 27th, for Marseilles, with a cargo of wheat, has arrived off Barcelona with her cargo on fire.

Berthier constituency, left unrepresented in the Commons by the appointment of Mr. Beaussell to be postmaster of Montreal is likely to elect Archambault, Liberal, by acclamation.

Three people were burned to death in a fire Saturday night in a two-story frame dwelling on Pine street, New York City. They were Elizabeth Campbell, Jennie Campbell, and Archie Campbell.

Luis Cresp, son of Signor Francisco Cresp, the distinguished Italian statesman and former premier, has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment for the theft of jewelry from the Countess Cellares in April 1896.

Toronto contributes 137 volunteers to the second contingent from Canada. Each will have \$1,000 insurance placed on his life by the city with the view of saving him as a souvenir, and on landing at Capetown will receive five pounds in gold.

The Alexandria Athletic Club of Indianapolis having decided to make a bid for the big fight for March 15 between James J. Corbett and champion Jeffries, Governor Mount declares that he will be prize fighting in Indiana if he can prevent it.

M. Lockroy, former minister of marine, intends to submit to the French Chamber a proposal that 400 million francs be spent, not on big ironclads, as the government proposes, but on the construction of fast cruisers which could prey on Great Britain's commerce in the Channel, when an endeavor will be made to keep the squadron in communication by special carrier service.

The Russian finance minister in a recent official report remarks that the stringency of money markets attendant on the South African war and largely due to vague fears of European complications would lose much of its acuteness if the governing powers of the world and public opinion permit would become imbued with the sentiments which animate the ruler of one hundred million subjects.

Amateur photographers visiting the Paris exposition will meet with obstacles to the freedom of "snapping" enjoyed in the United States and Canada. In order to take a camera inside the grounds a permit is necessary, and only buildings and groups can be taken. Shots at individual exhibits are prohibited.

JOINING THE YEOMANRY.

Former Member Leaves C. P. R. Winnipeg Service on Old Corps' Call to Africa.

Winnipeg, Jan. 13.—Mr. Geo. Wainwright, of the C. P. R. Telegraphs accountant's department, leaves to-morrow for Halifax, where, by special permission of the minister of militia, he will sail with one of the transports for South Africa, and on arrival at his destination join his old regiment, the South Norths Yeomanry. Mr. Wainwright is one of Winnipeg's most popular young men.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

Berlin, Jan. 14.—To-day's news that a peace movement is growing in Great Britain is received with incredulity. The Lokal Anzeiger says: "It is impossible that the British government in any event could be influenced by such a movement. Great Britain's prestige imperatively demands since once she has gone on the war path she should carry matters to a successful issue."

NATIONAL TRANSVAAL BANK.

Lorenzo Marques, Jan. 13.—The courts here have decided against the Pretoria directors of the National Transvaal bank who sought the ejection of the manager appointed by the London board.

THE PLAGUE AT ADELAIDE.

Adelaide, Australia, Jan. 14.—The health authorities report two cases of bubonic plague here, one being fatal. The victim was a runaway sailor from the British bark Fornosa.

Blue Ribbon Tea is simply delicious.

SUDBURY MINES IN COURT.

Suit Illustrating the Immense Profits Following American Investments in Ontario.

Akron, O., Jan. 13.—Samuel J. Ritchie of this city has begun suit for \$1,200,000 in the Common Pleas court against Judge Stevens Burke, N. P. McIntosh, Chas. W. Bingham and other directors of the Anglo-American Iron Co.

Ritchie, who originally discovered the valuable deposits of mineral in the Sudbury district of Ontario, has been in constant litigation for years with the Cleveland capitalists who were interested with him in developing the mines. The suit filed to-day alleged that the defendants are in control of the Anglo-American Co. who also control the Canada Copper Co., which has properties in the same neighborhood. They have neglected and refused to operate the mines and mills of the former company while pushing the property of the latter. The Anglo-American Iron Co., the plaintiff says, could earn \$300,000 a year and he asks judgment in behalf of all shareholders except the defendant directors.

ROSSLAND MINES.

Rossland, Jan. 13.—Appended is a detailed statement of the camp's output for the week ending January 13:

	Tons.
Le Roi	1,770
Van Eagle	1,530
Iron Mask	120
Evening Star	1,145
Centre Star	1,140
Monte Cristo	338
Giant	50
Total	4,773

MISTAKEN FOR A SPY.

The Adventures of the Hon. George Peel on the Field of Belmont.

The special correspondent of the London Leader telegraphs from Capetown: "The full and thrilling story of the capture of the Hon. George Peel on suspicion of being a Boer spy is here related, and the tale is true and unvarnished."

I had the pleasure of travelling over to South Africa in the Carisbrook Castle with Mr. Peel. We had many enjoyable chats during those long, beautiful nights, leaning over the rail on the promenade deck and watching the phosphorescent shimmer of the water as it swirled by the bows of the great steamboat. He told me, among other things, that he was going to the Transvaal—as soon as he could get there—to bring his sister home. We parted at Capetown. Mr. Peel found that the best and quickest way to get to the Transvaal would be to go up with the column to Orange River. So he went.

To provide against the hot weather he took with him a suit of khaki, unusually light in color, and a felt hat with an enormous brim. I make particular mention of the hat, for it plays a prominent part in the story.

The journey to Orange River by train is a luxury one can forego without many regrets. I have tried it. It is long, wearisome and terribly hot. The jolting of the train and its sudden hair-raising rushes down mountain sides render shaving mortally dangerous. If you want to wash you have to do it in sand-haten water, if you want to sleep you can't. Therefore, at the end of your journey you step out on the platform at Orange River hardly presentable for Bond street or Piccadilly.

The Hon. George Peel did that. He found all the discomforts of bully beef and veldt mattresses and evening thunder storms awaiting him at the camp. So he neglected his personal appearance. He let his hair grow, his mustache ran wild, and his beard stood up like quills upon the fretful porcupine. Had he caught the eye of his own father, the distinguished predecessor of the Hon. W. C. Gully wouldn't have recognized him. He marched with the army to Belmont. He saw the battle, and got so dangerously close to the firing line that he retreated. Here is his own account of the affair, as related to me by his fellow-traveller now back in Capetown: "Finding the bullets singing merrily around me, I worked back to the rear of our lines, and before I realized it, I found myself right in the Boer camp. It was all upside down; and its sole occupant was an old man—a Boer. I walked up to him. He jumped up, slipped a big Bible into my hand, and made off as fast as his legs could carry him. I was examining my queer gift when two of the Coldstream Guards rose up, apparently from nowhere, and collared me!"

It was a great capture—this tall man with the unkempt beard, the big Boer hat and Bible. The Bible was the strong point. That placarded him in the eyes of Tommy, as a Boer of the most brilliant type. So they marched him off triumphantly as a spy—their own particular prisoner.

"The Hon. George—what? You bet! Oh, yes! of course. Just you come along, 'as-and-keep quiet.'" So the Hon. George went with his Bible in his hand, and thought that after all Boerishness was a much pleasanter, safer place than Belmont.

"Then the grim humor of the thing struck him, and he laughed; and while he was chuckling in the face of his aston-

ished captors, an officer came up, looked hard at him and began to laugh too.

"What—George?" he cried. "What the devil is up?" "Prisoner, supposed Boer spy, sir!" said Tommy, saluting proudly. "Oh—you blithering idiots—" There was another roar. The "Boer" was unhitched, his captors were dismissed and his deliverer sat down on a dead horse to have his laugh out. "When it was over he said: 'I think it would be a good idea if you went and had a shave, George.' 'I think I will,' replied the prisoner. And he did."

SPANISH WAR PENSIONS.

Enormous Number of Applications Due to Enterprising Attorneys.

The business zeal of the pension attorneys threatens to bring the pension list of the Spanish-American and Philippine wars up to startling proportions. Already 25,000 applications for pensions growing out of these wars have been filed with the pension bureau. The fact that from the 9th Massachusetts Regiment alone 650 applications have been filed is evidence of the pension attorney's activity.

In seven cases out of ten the application for a pension is not initiated by the soldier himself, but by some pension agency. The business of getting pensions has grown to be a great business in Washington, and those who are engaged in it have a perfect system. The applications for pensions from soldiers who have served in the Philippines have become a source of trouble as to cause comment in the pension bureau and in the war department, and the officials were puzzled to account for the number of these claims and the rapidity with which they were filed. Upon investigation their suspicion that the pension attorneys of Washington were working a system on the claimants was confirmed.

It seems that the attorneys sent their agents to the war department every day to secure the list of losses furnished by Gen. Otis. This list included the men killed and wounded and those who had succumbed to disease. As soon as they got these lists the pension agents would then get hold of the enlistment papers of the soldiers included in the list and send out each soldier's next of kin. They immediately opened correspondence with this person with a view to securing employment to prosecute a pension claim. Of course, their representations would be such that in nearly every case they would obtain the desired authority and the claim would then be filed.

Now that the authorities know the methods which the pension attorneys have been pursuing, an order may be expected which will prevent them from having access to the department's records. Of course, they will be able to trace down the relations of the soldier, even if denied access to his enlistment papers, but they will not be able to do so with the same facility. It is said that some of the pension agents in Washington have secured the muster rolls of every regiment which served in either the Spanish war or in the Philippine war, and have sent agents to the place in which the regiment was recruited for the purpose of learning each soldier's address, or, if he be dead, learning the name and residence of his nearest relative. The thoroughness with which they do their work is shown by the record of the 9th Massachusetts. Other regiments, some of which were never under fire, are not far behind the 9th Massachusetts in the number of claims filed.

A total number of enlistments for the Spanish-American and Philippine wars was about 342,000, but nearly 40,000 of these were re-enlistments. It is estimated therefore, that the total number of individuals enlisted for the two wars is approximately 300,000. As there have, up to the present, been 25,000 applications for pensions growing out of these wars, it will be seen that one soldier in every twelve of those who served is a pension seeker. And this startling proportion is attained in less than two years from the date upon which the war with Spain was declared, and in the face of the fact that the American losses in battle upon sea and upon land were, proportionately to the forces engaged, the smallest sustained in any American war. The showing can not justly be taken as a reflection upon the patriotism of the American soldier. It is simply evidence of the perverseness of the pension attorney. The great majority of the claims are worked-up cases.

FAME'S PATHWAY.

W. D. Howells said the other day in the course of an interview that when the great American novel came to be written, at least a portion of it would have to be enacted on Wall street, New York, that being a typical place of peculiarly American life. According to the letter of a Bostonian who had been travelling in Cuba and spending some time in Havana, the streets of that city are now cleaner than those of either New York or Boston. The credit for this condition is given to General Ludlow and his subordinates. The new team of sorrel horses recently purchased by President McKinley have good action, white faces, and long, flowing manes. President McKinley has given strict orders that none of the horses in the White House stables shall have their tails "doctored." He now has three teams—blacks, bays, and sorrels.

DIED.

CLAXTON—At Westmount, Montreal, on January 13th, T. James Claxton, in his 71st year, a native of Norwich, Norfolk, England.

EWINGS—At the family residence, 104 Pandora avenue, on the 14th inst., Elmore Prudence, beloved wife of Wm. Ewing, aged 35, a native of Barden Mills, Northumberland Co., England. Funeral private.

WANTED.

WANTED—First-class nurse girl to have charge of two small children. References required. Apply Wm. V. Burrill, Tacoma Wash. j15

A PUBLIC MEETING

Of the citizens of Victoria (ladies and gentlemen) will be held

Wednesday Jan. 17

At 8 p.m.

IN THE VICTORIA THEATRE

Which has kindly been donated by Mr. Robert Jamieson.

The object of the meeting will be to consider and act on Lord Strathcona's noble offer to equip a Mounted Force of four hundred men for service in South Africa, to approve and act on the offer of the Legislature of this Province to raise and equip a force of one hundred Mounted Men for the same service, and other matters touching our present duty as loyal subjects of the Empire.

CHAS. HAYWARD.

Mayor.

January 13, 1900

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TWO NIGHTS Monday Tuesday

January 15 and 16

WITH MATINEE TUESDAY.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

Engagement of the Eminent Actor

MR. FREDERICK WARDE

TOGETHER WITH

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence M. Brune

Supported by the Best Company Obtainable in Romantic and Classic Drama.

MONDAY NIGHT.

"The Lion's Mouth."

TUESDAY MATINEE.

"Romeo and Juliet."

TUESDAY NIGHT.

"Richard III."

"The strongest organization since the famous Booth and Barrett combination."—New Orleans Picayune, October 9, 1890.

Prices: \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c. and 50c. Seats on sale at Victoria Book & Stationery Store.

VICTORIA THEATRE

ON 3 BIG RAG-TIME NIGHT.

Thursday Evening Jan. 18

The Greatest Colored Show Ever Seen on the Coast.

The Big Rag-Time Sensation from the East.

The Hottest Coon In Dixie

Of the Leading Colored Singers, Dancers, Comedians and Specialty Artists of their Race.

Eighteen Colored Singers that Were the Rage for 10 Weeks at the Fashionable New York Casino Roof.

20: Big Rag-Time Song Hits: 20

Prices: \$1.00, 75c., 50c. and 25c. Seats on sale at Victoria Book & Stationery Store.